

Newport Mercury.

VOLUME CXXXIV—No. 43.

NEWPORT, R. I., APRIL 2, 1892.

WHOLE NUMBER 6,559.

Local Matters.

For \$3.00 Per Day.

Eleven months ago the Local Union of the Carpenters and Joiners Association gave Newport builders and contractors official notice that on and after April 1, 1892, the lowest price at which a journeyman carpenter would be allowed to work would be \$3 per day, and Wednesday evening the builders held a meeting to take action upon this notice. It is understood nine of the builders were present at the meeting and that four others sent word that they were opposed to granting the request. The vote of the meeting was unanimous against allowing the \$3 per day, but it is understood that some of the builders have since retracted and that ten contractors have now acceded to the demand. About 75 Union men were out yesterday, but they felt confident that a few days would be sufficient to satisfy the builders of the fairness of their demands. They think that if the masters, who do not require over \$5 worth of tools, are worth \$3.50 per day, the carpenters, whose kit of tools costs not less than \$100, ought to be allowed \$3.00 for the same number of hours' work.

Death of John Hare Powell, Jr.

Mr. John Hare Powell, Jr., died at his residence on Bowery street last Sunday night after a brief illness with pneumonia, and his funeral was solemnized on Wednesday. Few knew of his serious illness until informed of his death and the announcement was a great shock to his many friends and acquaintances. He was a gentleman of the highest character and integrity and possessed in a large degree the same rare qualities that so endeared his father, the late Hon. Samuel Powell, to the citizens of Newport and to all who were favored with his acquaintance. He was a nephew of ex-Mayor John Hare Powell, after whom he was named, and a brother of Mr. Samuel Powell, Jr.

Madame O. Esperanza Luis Jeyes, a native of the Island of Hayti, will deliver a lecture before the Shiloh Baptist church on the 14th inst., on "Hayti and the Haytians." Miss Jeyes has an established reputation as an eloquent lecturer and she should be received by a large audience, especially as the proceeds are to be for the benefit of the church.

The George Peabody Wetmore Club of Newport will hold a rally at Odd Fellows Hall Monday evening next, when Hon. Charles W. Anderson, of New York, and Rev. W. B. Derrick, D. D., of the same place, are expected to make addresses on the issues of the coming State election in Rhode Island.

Simeon Hazard, has sold for Mrs. Hannah M. Chase her estate on Broadway consisting of a dwelling house and about 75,000 square feet of land to Angus McLeod and Wm. C. Elliott of this city on private terms.

The firm of E. C. Almy & Co., of Providence, has been reorganized and is now the Edward C. Almy Company. The announcement they make in another column will be of interest to a large number of readers.

Sir Knight Everett, L. Gorton of Davy's Division, Uniform Rank, K. of L., entertained his brother Sir Knight and fellow-members of Redwood Lodge, K. of P., Thursday evening, serving a substantial collation.

Past Grand Commanders Agys and Willis made an official inspection of Benjamin Gardner Commandery, K.T., Monday evening. A very enjoyable literary and social entertainment followed the official duties.

Mr. I. Cohen, of the Newport One Price Clothing Company and a well-known clothing manufacturer of Boston, was married in the latter city Saturday to Miss Ida Spitz, of Boston.

Mrs. Sarah Chambers and Miss Kate Friend are visiting relatives in Providence. Mrs. Chambers, although almost a centenarian, is a regular visitor to the sister capital.

Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, I. O. of O. F., has voted to participate in the anniversary observances in Providence on the 26th instant.

The mate of the sunken schooner Harry White were pulled out on Saturday by lighthouse steamer Cactus.

Postmaster Fay has been confined to the house several days this week. He was better yesterday.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt was in town yesterday, accompanied by his architect.

Mr. B. B. H. Sherman has been in New York this week.

Mr. L. K. Carr has been in New York this week.

The weather this week has been decidedly spring like.

Mr. Thomas B. Gould of Philadelphia, has been in town this week.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

The Two Great Parties Hold Large Anti-slavery Mass Meetings.

Three political mass meetings have been held in Newport this week and one is billed for next Tuesday, the night before election. The Republicans were the first to invite the citizens to a public demonstration of the great principles and party issues of the campaign, and they will have the privilege of closing the argument next Tuesday night when Congressman Reed of Maine, ex-speaker of the national house of representatives, will hold forth, with other distinguished speakers, at the Opera House.

The first of these meetings was held Tuesday, under Republican auspices. The Opera House was well filled and the speakers were Hon. Geo. H. Utter, secretary of state, and Hon. Howell G. Orr, ex-Congressman from Michigan. Hon. William P. Shedd presided and in a few appropriate remarks introduced Mr. Utter as the first speaker. Mr. Utter is well known in Newport and was welcomed by the large audience as an old and tried friend. His remarks were largely confined to state issues, with pertinent comparisons between the two parties, and held the strict attention of his hearers throughout. He gave a brief résumé of the political troubles in the town of Lincoln, criticized the action of the Democratic General Assembly in fixing the second election for Congressmen in the second district on a Saturday, which practically disfranchised a large number of voters of the Seven-day Baptist faith, and referred briefly to the water works bills put before the General Assembly and then withdrawn.

Ex-Congressman Orr followed Mr. Utter, being presented to the audience with an appropriate introductory address by the chairman, and during the remainder of the evening he held the attention of the large audience to one of the most interesting and comprehensive campaign speeches ever delivered in Newport. The tacit, free coinage and other leading national questions were the principal subjects discussed, and he proved himself thoroughly conversant with them all.

The Democrats held their first public rally Wednesday evening and their second last night. Their first was at Macaulay Hall, which was filled to overflowing, and Hon. Mayor Honey, presided. The speakers of the evening were Mr. P. Henry Quinn, of Warwick, and Dr. L. F. C. Garvin, member of the State Senate from Cumberland. Mr. Quinn, who is secretary of the Knights of Labor of the State, began his remarks by saying that it was his first appearance as a political speaker and then gave as his reason for taking sides in the campaign, while it might appear that the organization which he represented should remain neutral, the fact that the only hope of the laborer obtaining his rights—for years at least—in the Democratic party. He then recited some of his experiences as representative of the labor interests with the two parties in trying to get recognition in the General Assembly, showing on which side were to be found the friends of labor.

Dr. Garvin followed, in much the same strain, though going more extensively into the general affairs of the State, and Judge Wilbur, closed the meeting with an interesting discussion of the tariff and other national questions from a Democratic standpoint.

Last night's meeting, which was in progress as we went to press, was held at the Opera House and was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience, and with Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, as the principal speaker, it is about to have been an interesting one.

For Collecting Night Soil.

The sanitary dump cart briefly described in the Mercury of two weeks ago is still in the custody of Mr. James D. Horan, who invites public inspection of it, and it has met with the hearty approval of those who have thus far examined it. It was sent here by the manufacturers who had heard that the city was looking for a more sanitary means for collecting and disposing of the night soil, and it is accompanied by the highest recommendations from Boston and other cities where it has been adopted.

It is made of steel, semi-circular in shape, and is so adjusted on a two-wheel gear as to be under the easy control of the driver who can open it, close it and dump it without leaving his seat. It is pronounced to be perfectly airtight when closed, and therefore would be entirely odorless except while being loaded or dumped.

It is very strongly built in every way and there is apparently nothing about it to easily wear out or get out of order.

It has a carrying capacity of two cubic yards, which, although intended for only one horse, is considerably greater than that of the pair of wooden boxes now in use.

It is claimed that, with two of these carts and three men, with suitable opening in the sewer, in some isolated locality, for receiving it, all the night soil of the city could be collected and disposed of without nuisance and at much less cost than by any other method.

Mr. Edward G. Brown is making improvements to his residence on Thurston avenue, including a small addition.

Mr. Henry A. Thorndike has returned from his Cuban trip.

Dr. A. P. Baker and family, sail for Europe today from New York.

Supervisors of Election.

March Term at Newport

SUPREME COURT.

March Term at Newport

Spring Opening at Schreiber's.

CLEAMINGS FROM HISTORY.

Presented by James O. Swan.

Olden Times Punishments.

The gallows, pillory, whipping post,

dropping and branding were among

the institutions established in the North

American colonies soon after their est-

tlement, and, from all accounts there

were among the emigrants; as there is

today, enough of the really bad ele-

ment to furnish subjects for some one

or other of these modes of punishment.

We have selected only a few of the

very many thus disciplined.

The last hanging in the county of

Newport (excepting by the authority

of military law, while the Island was

in possession of the British army) was

that of John Sherman, who was execu-

ted on the town beach on Friday, Nov.

1874. His crime was burglary.

In New York, in January, 1676, one

John Douglass was burnt in the hand

for stealing a copper kettle.

At Springfield, Mass., in October,

1767, one Nathaniel Muggin was found

guilty of passing counterfeit dollars

and sentenced to have his ears cropped

and sent to the pillory.

In November, 1769, at Worcester,

Mass., one Lindsey stood in the pillory

one hour, after which he received 30

stripes at the public whipping-post,

and was then branded with the letter F,

by means of a hot iron, on the palm

of his right hand; his crime was for-

gething.

In Newport, R. I., in April, 1771, Will-

iam Carlile was convicted of passing

counterfeit dollars, and sentenced to

stand one hour in the pillory, on Little

Reat Hill, South Kingstown, R. I., to

have both ears cropped, to be branded

on both cheeks with the letter R, to

pay a fine of one hundred dollars and

cost of prosecution, and to stand com-

mitted till sentence be performed. The

In this case stood for Rogue.

On the 4th, of May, 1780, at Worcester,

Mass., Johnson Green, indicted for

three ungracious committed in one

night within the space of half a mile,

was tried on one indictment, convicted

and received sentence of death.

Preferred Death to Hard Labor.

At a session of the Court of Oyer and

Termination held at Norristown, Penn.,

October 11th, 1784, Philip Huggins

et al., for branding.

Frederick D. Huntington et al., for

opinion, were discontinued. In the

cases of Emma A. Arlington vs. Wil-

liam A. Shaw, et al., and William

Arnold Shaw vs. same, final decree en-

tered in each, confirming master's re-

port.

Rev. C. G. Gilliat, D. D., of St.

George's church, delivered an eloquent

sermon at Wednesday evening's union

service in Trinity church, the words

of his text being "Who is My Mother and

Who are My Brethren?" The service

was well attended.

A. H. Bishop is building for P. J. O.

Sullivan, on Charles street, a two and

a half story cottage, with piazza, two

bay windows, two dormer windows and

double gable window; he has finished in-

side with white wood, and all modern

improvements.

Mt. Lloyd Pionix, of New York, the

well-known owner of schooner yacht

Intr. epid., is going to have built at once

a large steam yacht for ocean cruising.

Mr. J. Leavitt Webb, the naval archi-

ctect, is now engaged upon the model.

Mr. Frank Wyatt, an employee at Mr.

Poetry.

Columbus.

Behind him lay the gray Asore,
Behind the Gates of desolates;
Before him not a ghost of States;
The good old world—We must pray,
For all the very stars are gone.

"Way, way, 'tis not all out and gone!"

"My men grow muttons day by day;
My men grow grisly and wan and wan!"

The most wretched of home, a spray
Of salt wave washed his weary flesh.

"What shall I say, bray, when I am gone?"

"We might as well be at the gate!"

"What's this? a bay at break of day?"

"A bay! a bay! all out and gone!"

"They called me I failed, as winds might blow,

But last the blighted tide said:

"They, now not even God would know,

Should I and all my men fall dead,

These very winds forged their way,

For God from these dead gates sent us away."

"How speak the Adorn, speak and say—"

"He said: 'Sail on sail on!'

"They sailed, they sailed, then spoke the mites:

"Fall out, fall out, 'tis both to night,

With fatal teeth, till to life!"

Brave Admiral, cry into a good word;

"What shall we do? we have to go?"

"The world's a bay at break of day!"

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The Mercury.

GEY F. BARNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1892.



Col. Melville Bull.

The above cut is a good likeness of the general candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket. Col. Bull is a native of this city, and comes from a long line of distinguished ancestry. He is a man of the people, and a man who has had large experience in state affairs. He will make a very useful state official.

The Coming Election.

There are only three more working days left before the first gun in the campaign of 1892 will be fired. It may not be a gun of the largest capacity but the effect will be great, as it will indicate how one State, at least, is pitted in the great contest to be waged this year between the good American doctrine of protection to home industry on the one side and cheap labor on the other, between honest money on the one side and a sixty-eight-cent dollar on the other. There is much at stake in the coming State election in Rhode Island, and every citizen has a personal interest in that stake. There should be no question as to how Rhode Island will stand on the great question of protection. A State like ours whose chief industry has been built up, and where the people have all been made prosperous, by the system of American protection, ought to sparkle in a unusual tones when that question is at issue.

This election is to many respects the most important one this State ever held. The future influence upon the parties and the policy of the State will be great. If the Republicans succeed the Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich, one of the ablest men before the people of the country today, will be elected United States Senator for another six years. Senator Aldrich has always worked with energy and great ability not only for the interests of the State at large, but for the people of Newport in particular. He is always courteous and affable, and ready to render aid whenever it lies in his power. If on the other hand the opposition is successful some man like Page, or Duran, or Carroll or Bremen will be elected United States Senator, an alternative which the people of this State will not contemplate with composure.

Again, the success of the Democratic party at this time means an entire change in the Constitution of Rhode Island. A change which will take away from Newport what prestige she now enjoys as one of the capitals of the State, will increase the representation of the city of Providence in the General Assembly to the detriment of this city, and will work against Newport's interests in every way.

A Democratic victory in this State now means a Democratic victory in November. It means Democratic success in this city in September. In fact it means Democratic success for long years to come. Now if the people of Newport are so enamored with what they have seen of the present municipal management as to desire to continue it in power for an indefinite period, they will vote the Democratic ticket on Wednesday next. If on the other hand they believe in the old fashioned conservative way of doing things, where the people are allowed to have some voice in the management of the city's affairs, where the city's bonded indebtedness is not allowed to be increased except by the vote of the people, then they will be likely to cast their votes on Wednesday next for the Republican nominees. This election is far reaching in its consequences, and the matters at stake are of sufficient importance to interest every citizen.

On Tuesday evening next the Republicans of Newport will hold a monster rally in the Opera House. The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, the great ex-Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and Hon. Wm. E. Barrett, the present speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives. It is probable that Speaker Reed is the greatest orator before the country today, and the rush to hear him Tuesday night will be unprecedented.

The Constitutional amendments making biennial elections in this State and also changing the method of granting charters have passed both houses of the General Assembly and they will be read to the voters on election day. If the General Assembly which is selected then passes the amendments they can go to the people for their confirmation in November at the time of the Presidential election.

The political campaign in this city is getting red hot. The largest vote will be cast this year that the city ever cast.

Ex-President Cleveland is coming to Rhode Island to help out his political brethren.

Some Notes for the Free-Traders to Crack.

Ex-Major Sayles of Pawtucket is one of the best known men in the State. He is a man well informed on all the great questions of the day. At the same time he has a reputation among all parties of being a man perfectly honorable and fair in all of his statements. His figures in regard to the price of wages in this country and Europe cannot be gainsaid. He said to a reporter: "I am watching the political or rather business aspects involved in the coming election with an interest of deep concern; for I regard the return of Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich to the United States Senate, as an absolute necessity to the interests of the workingmen of this country. I am highly gratified at the interest taken among the workingmen of Woonsocket in this election, which so vitally concerns their future prosperity. The fact that intelligent, thinking workmen hitherto allied with the Democratic party are coming bold and announcing themselves as Democratic protectionists of the Radical stripe convinces me that this class of citizens are fully alive to that fundamental axiom that 'self-preservation' is the first law to be observed, and that 'the man who will not protect his own household is worse than an infidel.'

The point considered by this class of investigating workingmen is the choice between following a falsey set up by a crowd of professional office seekers, of the David B. Hill school, who boldly say "I want an office," or joining in an earnest effort to protect first themselves and their families, and I believe that these men will be found voting for protection and self preservation.

Of the protective tariff system in its applicability and actual demonstration in the woolen industries, let us consider a few authoritative figures in the matter of wages paid in woolen mills in four great centers as follows:

Population United States Eng. Ger. Wool Sectors, State, France, Land, manuf.

Woolens..... 99,45 85,82 85,76 93,61

Young persons..... 6,12 2,60 1,80 1,93

Spinners..... 6,00 6,00 6,00 6,00

Mac (overseers)..... 6,00 6,00 6,00 6,00

Knitters..... 6,18 3,60 3,60 3,60

Young persons..... 6,12 2,60 1,80 1,93

Peasants..... 3,00 3,00 3,00 3,00

Workers..... 4,83 4,67 4,88 4,85

Wool..... 4,48 4,98 3,42 4,48

Mechanics..... 6,46 6,20 5,00 6,00

Laborers..... 6,46 3,75 3,33 3,00

These figures show that the average wages in woolen mills in this country are more than 100 per cent. higher than they are in competing countries. One need hardly ask how this difference is maintained, for every man knows that it is by protection. Remove protection and one or two things must follow, as surely as night follows the day—wages must come down to about the standard of European competitors, or our mills will be closed, for the simple reason that their products will be undersold.

The manufacturer must have assured and permanent conditions; and protection assures a steadier market than the free trade market and permits us to economize by producing in our mills upon a large scale, that the people may have greater purchasing power and privileges because they are well and permanently employed at high wages.

Labour under these safe guards is conditioned better and is more efficient than labor that is uncertain and transient. As the matter now stands, it is in the power of the laboring man to continue his prosperity indefinitely, or by opposing, and it will be done.

(Providence Journal Editorial—Wednesday.) Why the Democracy is Distrusted.

The intelligent observer of Rhode Island politics understands easily why the indepent voter should regard the Democratic party with great suspicion this year and should refuse to give a vote on April 8th to an organization which would be quite capable of sending an avowed protectionist to the United States Senate, besides elevating to high position men like the present Mayor of Pawtucket, the present Representative from the Second district, the year ago defeated candidate for Mayor of Providence, the nominee on this year's ticket for Lieutenant Governor and other such gentlemen whose familiar faces cast a gloom over every intelligent audience when they arise to make a few remarks.

Now the distinguished gentlemen who come here from Washington and make such excellent speeches in favor of tariff reform can in no way bind their allies here to put forward a candidate as distinguished as the Republican candidate for quality and industry, and at the same time any more sound on economic principles. Neither can these gentlemen give us any assurance that the machinations of Mr. Hill will not defeat the nomination of Mr. Cleveland and substitute in national politics a trimmer in matters of sound tariff and financial views.

Until the Democratic party names the candidate who will be placed in opposition to Mr. Aldrich, and until it declares itself by its majority in Congress in favor of sound money and an intelligent revision of the tariff, it must be regarded with distrust. The Republican party can assure us that no silver bill can get past the present incumbent of the executive chair, it is more united on a policy of reciprocity than its opponents are upon any scheme of free trade, and while it is all wrong in many respects it unquestionably appeals next Wednesday more strongly to the intelligence of the community than the Democratic party does.

The Fall River Idea Still Ahead.

The second race by sound steamers occurred Monday night, between the Plymouth of the Old Colony Line and Maine of the Stonington Line. The Maine left her New York dock, bound to Providence, a few minutes before the Plymouth, which was bound to New York and Fall River. It was a close race to Execution Point, but the Plymouth finally forged ahead, leaving her rival astern. The Plymouth won from the Maine on her east bound trip last Friday night. The Plymouth is without doubt the fastest boat on the Sound.

It would seem that His Honor the Mayor does not dare to announce his appointment for the vacancy on the Board of Licensors Commissioners till after the election next Wednesday. The law on the subject is very plain that the appointment must be made in the month of March. There are too many applications for the position to be pleasing to His Honor.

President Elliot of Harvard College is getting anything but complimentary notices for his Salt Lake speech in which he compared the Mormons to the Puritans of New England. The comparison was a bad one to go before a New England audience.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY: FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 2, 1892.

EXTRACTS

Of Letter from Capt. Amherst of Fowle, dated March 18, 1892.

Dear Sir: I have got the old story. Last Saturday we towed up town where we could get our cargo cleared. Sunday the quay was under water again, and continued so. This has been a terrible flood. I went about and could look over the city, and for miles, as far as I could see, the land was under water; here and there a house, where there was nothing but roofs and some of them only the chimneys visible, and in the largest part of the city the lower stories of the buildings were submerged. The government borrowed life-boats from the steamers to carry provisions to the people to keep them from starving. The water has fallen at this writing eight feet; I have to go in my boat to the broker's office. This flood has been the most severe known for the last hundred years, and besides being two feet higher than ever before on record.

There are now eight feet of water on the quay and still rising. The general opinion is that it will rise again. All communication by Telegraph, mail and rail is broken off. There are floating rumors of disasters and shipwrecks which, if true, are not surprising, as there have been terrible gales in this vicinity. We have been for four nights and days hardly able to take off our clothes, the care of the vessel requiring all of our attention for the time being. One night the flood came up so suddenly that a boat's crew was sent by the captain of the port to assist in securing the vessel. A 200-ton steamer "spared" off the quay, broke the spans that kept her at some distance, and she was swept by the force of the current on to the quay, but afterwards got off. I am thankful that we have passed through the several floods without damage. The water was twenty feet above common level.

Real Estate Sales.

William S. Brownell has sold about 1600 square feet of land with buildings on Willow and Second streets, to Charles Clarke for \$1, etc.

The heirs of the late C. H. Russell have sold "Roseland" cottage on Narragansett Avenue to Mr. George L. Rice, of New York.

Henry C. Anthony of Portsmouth has relinquished to George N. Durfee and William H. M. Chase all his right, title and interest in the real and personal estate of the late Seth Bateman, deceased, of this city.

Mrs. William Feolin, of New York, has purchased the Mrs. Mary Mason Jones estate on Harrison Avenue.

Robert B. Lake has sold a lot of land on Thames street, measuring about 30 by 10 feet, with buildings, to John T. Keegan for \$2000.

A. O'D. Taylor.

13. For Sale Double tenement house, large lot of land, Warwick street, \$3,500.

14. To Rent The Grass this summer on the 6-acre "Keer" lot, Huanemans Hill.

15. For Sale Lots on Elm Road.

M. To Rent Cottage at \$300. House at \$300.

17. For Sale A farm of 160 acres.

18. For Sale A farm of 155 acres.

Office 124 Bellevue Avenue, NEWPORT, R. I.

MARRIAGES

In this city, 29th ult., by Rev. E. F. Toller, Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland and Miss Mary Thompson, son and daughter of the city.

In this city, 29th ult., by Rev. G. W. Hunt, Mr. Benjamin F. Low and Miss Lena E. Caswell, both of this city.

In Middletown, 29th ult., at the M. E. parsonage, Mr. George C. Cooper, Mr. Frank Fitch, of Middlebury, and Miss Lillian Barker, of South Portland.

DEATHS

In this city, 29th ult., Katie R., beloved daughter of Ethan and the late Patrick P. Sullivan of Fall River, aged 18 years, 7 months and 17 days.

In this city, 29th ult., March 27, 1892, John H. Fowle, Jr., aged 30 years.

In this city, 29th ult., Katie, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Margaret Hayes, aged 13 years and 12 days.

In this city, 31st ult., Mary A. R., widow of John Young, aged 55 years.

In this city, March 31, Augustus Dowd, aged 10 months, son of John and Catherine.

In Providence, 31st ult., Mrs. Mary E. Edwards, widow of Dr. Edward Edwards, aged 72 years.

In Providence, 31st ult., Dr. Daniel F. Flanagan, aged 32 years.

Dr. Elias, widow of James Gaffey, aged 27.

Lots F., wife of Dr. Oris F. Reed, aged 62.

Eliza F., wife of Dr. Oris F. Reed, aged 62.

Eliza F., widow of John Hopkins, aged 70.

In South Kingstown, 30th ult., William Taylor, aged 19 years.

The Fall River Idea Still Ahead.

The second race by sound steamers occurred Monday night, between the Plymouth of the Old Colony Line and Maine of the Stonington Line. The Maine left her New York dock, bound to Providence, a few minutes before the Plymouth, which was bound to New York and Fall River. It was a close race to Execution Point, but the Plymouth finally forged ahead, leaving her rival astern. The Plymouth won from the Maine on her east bound trip last Friday night. The Plymouth is without doubt the fastest boat on the Sound.

It would seem that His Honor the Mayor does not dare to announce his appointment for the vacancy on the Board of Licensors Commissioners till after the election next Wednesday. The law on the subject is very plain that the appointment must be made in the month of March. There are too many applications for the position to be pleasing to His Honor.

President Elliot of Harvard College is getting anything but complimentary notices for his Salt Lake speech in which he compared the Mormons to the Puritans of New England. The comparison was a bad one to go before a New England audience.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Secretary Blaine and the Baring See Controversy—The Proposed Permanent Census Bureau—The President and the Coming G. A. M. Compromises—The Meany Clay Club—Blair and his Free Colloge Bill.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1892. Secretary Blaine has resumed active direction of State department affairs, although he has not fully recovered from the attack of the gout, from which he has been a sufferer for several weeks, and it can be positively stated that the President has no more ardent supporter in his controversy with Lord Salisbury than Secretary Blaine.

The situation continues critical, owing to the failure of Lord Salisbury to say definitely what his government proposes to do, and while neither the President nor any member of his cabinet anticipates war with Great Britain they recognize that hostilities may result from the orders issued to the commanders of the naval vessels of the two powers, which will soon be in Bosphorus. It is certain that the commanders of the U. S. vessels, which will include some of our strongest fighting ships, will be directed to seize all vessels engaged in taking seas illegally, no matter what flag they fly, and it may be that the British commanders of war vessels, which according to the latest information have already begun to gather in the vicinity of the sealing waters, will be ordered to protect sealing vessels flying the British flag. Here lies the danger. If Great Britain will keep her fingers out of the muddle there will be no trouble, even if she persists in declining to renew the modus vivendi. It is this uncertainty that is causing this government to prepare for trouble, as far as it may under the circumstances.

The Senate has informally agreed to ratify the arbitration treaty, but owing to the unusual precautions to keep the proceedings of the Executive sessions on the subject secret there is a doubt as to whether the ratification will be on condition that the modus vivendi be renewed, or by without conditions.

The House Census committee has given considerable attention to the proposition of establishing a permanent census bureau, and has heard arguments on the subject from a number of gentlemen, including Superintendent Porter, and it has invited General Francis A. Walker, who was Superintendent of the Tenth Census, to give the committee his ideas on the subject at as early a day as may suit his convenience.

A joint caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives will be held Thursday night. The only business that will be brought before the caucus will be the selection of the members of the Congressional Campaign committee.

The Paddock Pure Food bill, which was recently passed by the Senate, will be favorably reported to the House by the committee on Agriculture.

The President is deeply interested in the success of the G. A. M. encampment, which is to be held here this year, as his special message to Congress in favor of the bill appropriating \$100,000, one-half to be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia, shows.

A National Organization to be known as the Henry Clay Club, has been organized here. Its motto is, "The protection of American markets and the elevation of Americans," and its purpose is to unite those persons who are believers in the fundamental principles so ably advocated by Henry Clay, and to encourage the promulgation and adoption of those truths which were the inspiration of his life work. Literature is to be distributed and branch clubs organized in the mining and manufacturing sections of the South, and arrangements have already been perfected for sending the following eloquent gentlemen to that section to make speeches: Hon. Chauncy M. Devens, Ex-Senator Erastus and Representative Reed and Burrows.

The fate of the Free Colloge Bill, which everybody expected to have been decided, as far as the House is concerned, last week, is still a matter of doubt. The House committee on Rules is now deliberating on a proposition from Representative Bland, the author of the bill, to report a special rule, again bringing the bill before the House and prohibiting filibustering thereon, in other words, the very obstruction rule which democratic speakers and editors declared to be unconstitutional, and everything that was bad when it was proposed that the republicans of the South should adopt it to pass the election bill, at the last session of Congress. But the defeat of the silver coin bill last week appears to have taken the confidence out of them to a large extent, and many

Farm and Family

Poultry Notes.

Great Britain is said to use 41,000,000 head of poultry every year. Ireland has 18,000,000 head, of which nearly 12,000,000 head are geese. The same country supplies 28,000,000 eggs. Beside the home production, it is estimated that France sends 1,000,000,000 eggs to England every year.

An Ohio woman claims to have raised nine eight-pullet flocks last year; 43 chickens, and obtained an average of 180 eggs from each hen. But that was a small flock, and the woman seems to be able to average a small flock so as to make them more productive than men can make a large flock.

Mr. Rankin, of North Easton, in answer to an article which said that land would be poisoned by keeping fowl upon it too long, says: "I am carrying through the present winter, as breeding stock, over 300 Light Brahma fowls, mostly pullets, and 700 Pekin ducks. I grew nearly 1000 Light Brahma chicks last season on the same ground where I have grown them for seventeen consecutive years. These chicks were grown mostly at a mortality of less than 1 per cent, and I never grew them over." He adds: "If this is the effect of poisoned land, I propose to keep right on poisoning to the best of my ability."

Chicken cholera and indigestion have very similar symptoms, in the character of the discharges from the bowels, but the fowl with cholera are marked by a terrible thirst. They seldom live 12 hours, while those that have indigestion may live for weeks. The indigestion may possibly get so bad as to induce cholera, if the fowl are kept too long in the same yards and henhouses without a thorough cleansing. To cure it, clean up thoroughly, give clean gravel and pure water, add a little of the Douglas mixture to the latter, and stop all feed until they are really hungry, then give only sound whole grain.

If there were more small-sized but well-fattened capons sent to market people would buy them. Not every one cares to buy a bird of 10 or 12 pounds weight. And it is said that the few capons that are raised in New England are usually smaller than the Philadelphia capons, being more frequently made from the smaller breeds. After they are expensed, it costs no more to grow or fatten than any other fowl, but they sell at higher prices, because the market is not well supplied with them.

The poultry like shade from the direct rays of the sun in very hot days, and should have it where they are confined in small yards. A few peach or plum trees usually grow well there, and the trees help the fowl and the fowl help the trees. If there is no shade there this spring will be a good time to attend to the matter.

It is said that poultry and eggs are cheaper than beef, pork or mutton in France, and are, therefore, more used as food, by the poorer classes. They have brought the art of producing them to the greatest perfection.

Those who desire to have fancy fowl to exhibit at the poultry shows and fairs next fall and winter must remember that chicks ought to be hatched early and kept growing all the time. Many really fine birds lose any chance of getting premiums, because they are not "well grown before shown." And worse than the loss of the premium is the chance that they will be condemned, and perhaps killed, because of the poor score they get, which a few weeks of age, and a little better care would have changed by several points.

Grade Up the Stock.

The dairyman who ships milk to the large cities is more interested in the yield and quality of the milk than in the production of butter. In fact, at this age of the creamy system, the farmers in some sections have discarded the cows altogether, preferring to ship their milk to the cities, or sell it to the nearest creamery, and buy their butter for home use. They require a breed of cows with hardy constitutions, good appetites, deep milking characteristics, and possessing a value in the market as well when their usefulness in the dairy has ended. Such a breed must also be one long-established, with fixed and peculiar characteristics of its own, and which will so strongly transmit its qualities onto its offspring as to enable it to predominate when used for improving other breeds or grades.

QUANTITY AND QUANTITY OF MILK.

Milk can be watered by the cows as well as by the dairyman, a fact which is made plain by the difference in the proportions of solids in the milk of various cows. About 13 per cent of milk consists of solids and 87 per cent of water, the quality varying according to the kind of foods allowed, even a single cow varying in the quality of her milk one day as compared with the next, but there is a greater uniformity in the quality of the milk from pure bred cows, which have been bred for certain purposes, than in that from cows bred indiscriminately. A cow that excels as a butter producer, but which yields but a small quantity of milk, can only be used by those farmers who make a specialty of producing butter, but the largest returns are derived from those cows which yield largely of milk, and from which a large amount of butter may be derived, such cows being adapted to the requirements of the farmer who makes butter, and also for supplying the market with milk which exceeds the average proportion of solids.

MISTAKES IN SELECTING BREEDS.

It is difficult to induce some farmers to improve, or grade up their stock, and some who are really progressive make the mistake of selecting the Jersey for improving the stock in the field of milk. The Holstein not only yields

"No baking powder is gaining public favor so rapidly in Cleveland."

One reason is people like to know what they are eating, and the composition of Cleveland's baking powder is given on every label.

So many baking powders containing ammonia or alum are widely advertised as "absolutely pure," the best way is to refuse any brand the composition of which is concealed.

more largely of milk than the Jersey, but it is a butter producer. One has only to skim the milk of the Holstein if cream is the object only, for it is rich in that direction, but cream is not the only desirable substance in milk, for the nitrogen and mineral matter, the chief constituents of cheese, are derived from the skim milk. The Holstein cow will prove but an indifferent milk if she falls below twenty quarts daily for a yearly average, and she may also produce ten pounds of butter daily from the milk. It is noteworthy to point to the fact that such a cow is more valuable than one yielding less milk and an equal amount of butter.

What the farmer should do is to up his stock to the average of the pure breeds, or what is better, resort to the use of the pure breeds without the loss of time incidental to crossing, though any system of improvement is better than none.

Recipes for the Table.

SCHAMMEL ENDS WITH BEEF.—Chop dried beef very fine; put equal parts of fat and butter in the pan; break a few eggs and stir all in; season and cook one minute.

CHICKEN COOKIES.—One egg, one cup of sugar, one cup of sour cream, one-half nutmeg, one teaspoonful of soda, flour sufficient to roll. Sprinkle with sugar, bake quick.

PORK PIE.—One-half pound of salt pork chopped fine, as many sliced apples as you have pork, mix together and put in crust. Sugar and spice to taste, bake slowly one hour.

POTTY SOUP.—Pare and slice ten potatoes and six large onions, then take six slices of salt pork fried crisp, and then mix contents together, and boil until about done, then thicken and add dumplings as for any soup.

GINGER SNACK.—One cup of molasses, one-half cup of butter or shortening, heated and put in the molasses, one-fourth cup of water, one teaspoonful of soda, one and a half teaspoonfuls of ginger. Flour enough to roll rather soft. Bake in a quick oven.

SWISS PUMPKIN.—One cup fine bread crumbs, two cups milk, three eggs, one tablespoon butter, melted, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon pepper, one-half pound cheese, grated. Soak the crumbs in the milk, add the other ingredients, cover with dry crumbs, and bake in a quick oven till browned.

CAULIFLOWERS WITH CHEESE.—Shorten the stems of a cold boiled cauliflower; place it on a flat dish and set it in the oven; when a little warmed pour over it about an ounce of hot clarified butter mixed with some grated Parmesan or other cheese; put it again in the oven, and let it brown; serve immediately.

PUMPKIN.—A small stale loaf, well broken, leaving out any hard part. Pour over it one quart of boiling milk, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of molasses, one teaspoonful each of salt and cinnamon, one-half a nutmeg, one pint of stoned raisins. When cool add four well-beaten eggs. Bake or boil three or four hours. It is very good cold.

BANANA ICE CREAM.—One pint of cream, one pint of milk, half-pound of sugar, yolk of six eggs, four bananas. Scald the milk. Beat yolks and sugar together until light; add to the milk and cook until it thickens, stirring constantly. Add the cream, and when cool the bananas, which should be mashed through a colander.

VEGETABLE SOUP.—Two potatoes, two onions, two turnips, one carrot, a little parsley chopped fine, salt to the taste. Cut the potatoes in quarters, slice the onions, cut the turnips in quarters, slice the carrots. Put all in a stewpan with three pints of water, and salt to the taste. Boil it down to one quart. About 15 minutes before it is done, add the parsley. Strain it, and serve with a light bread or toast.

STRAWBERRY LOBSTER.—Two medium lobsters, one pint milk, two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons flour, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half salt-pepper, one-half lemon, or two tablespoons vinegar. Open the lobsters and cut the meat in small pieces. Boil the milk, melt the butter, add the flour, and when smooth add the boiling milk gradually. Add the seasoning and the lobster. Let it simmer 10 minutes.

FRENCH ROLLS.—Take one-half pint of scalded milk and one yeast cake. Allow this to cool, and add one-half tablespoonful of butter (melted) and the same of lard, a tablespoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt and a quart of sifted flour. Mix, and let this stand over night in a warm place. Knead hard in the morning, then roll it out about an inch thick. Spread this over with butter, and cut as for biscuit, fold together, put them in a pan, and let them rise again. They must be very light each time. Bake as you would biscuits. Unless you have a late breakfast it is difficult to serve these on time, but they are very nice for dinner, and can be warmed over for breakfast. If desired for dinner, set the sponge about 9 A. M.

Household Fancy Work.

LACE EXHIBITION, CROCHETED.

Ladies are beginning to crochet pretty trimmings for wash dresses. For the edge here given use spool linen No. 30, or even finer if preferred. A fine steel hook.

Chain 8 stitches and join into a ring. 1st round.—Under the ring work 24.

2d round.—Seven chain, 1 double in each of first and second doubles of previous round, taking up both the front and back horizontal loops, 2d chain, 1 double as before in each of next 2 doubles; 7 chain, 1 double in each of next 2 doubles; repeat from * twice.

3d round.—17 doubles under each 7 chain, and 21 doubles under each 9 chain; join when working the 11th of the 21 doubles under 9 chain to the corresponding stitch of the previous round.

Heading: 1st row.—2 double treble into scallop formed by the 17 doubles of top of first rosette, 6 chain, 1 double in next loop at top of same rosette; work off only 3 loops, 2 trebles over 3 times at side of second rosette; work off all the loops on hook, 6 chain, repeat from beginning of row.

2d row.—1 double in each stitch of previous row; turn.

3d row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

4th row.—Eleven doubles under 6 chain, 5 doubles under next 6 chain, turn 1 double in fifth of first loop of 11 doubles, 11 doubles under 6 chain, 5 doubles under loop of chain half worked under; repeat from beginning of row.

5th row.—One double in centre of scallop of previous row; 11 chain, repeat.

6th row.—One double in each stitch.

7th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

8th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

9th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

10th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

11th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

12th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

13th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

14th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

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23rd row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

24th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

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26th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

27th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

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29th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

30th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

31st row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

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48th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

49th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

50th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

51st row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

52nd row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

53rd row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

54th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

55th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

56th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

57th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from *.

58th row.—One double in first double; 6 chain, miss 3 double, 1 double in next stitch, repeat from

Clothing.

W. H. ASHLEY & CO.,
the popular and reliable Clothiers, again pre-
sent for inspection a stock of
MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS'
AND
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
IN THE
LATEST STYLES
AND AT
LOWEST PRICES.

20 South Main St., Borden's Block
Fall River, Mass.

JOHN ALDERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Franklin Street,
ONE DOOR ABOVE THAMES STREET.
Ladies' Cloaks, Ulsters and Walking Coats a
specialty.
Liveries of every description made to order

A NEW LINE OF
Seasonable Goods
JUST RECEIVED. 1-23

Boils
Pimples
Blotches
Pustules
Carbuncles, etc.,

are caused by impure blood. Any one who wilfully neglects these unfailing manifestations of more serious trouble is responsible for his own suffering. Don't say, "Oh! those little skin troubles will go away in a few days." They may disappear from the surface, but the poison remains in the blood. In this condition, twenty-four hours' time is sufficient for the development in your system of any of these troubles:

Scrofula
Rheumatism
Bright's Disease
Diabetes, etc.



PRINCESS KICKAPOO.
"Pure Blood, Perfect Health."

Be warned! Nature must be assisted to throw off the poisons; and for this purpose nothing can equal Nature's own assistant, a pure vegetable compound of selected herbs, roots, and barks, called

Kickapoo Indian
Sagwa.

It contains no acids or mineral poisons, is absolutely harmless, and its efficiency is attested by over twenty thousand unsolicited testimonial

Kickapoo Indian Cough Cure
ensures relief from coughs and colds.
50 cents.

Miscellaneous.

Farmers and Gardeners

ATTENTION

Having again secured a large stock of
HENRY C. ANTHONY'S

Garden and Vegetable Seeds,

I would respectfully notify the public that this is the only place in Newport where the superior seeds can be obtained. I am ever ready to my care with the most prompt attention. I would especially call the attention of the public to the superior and tested

ONION AND SWEET CORN,
which are pre-occupied the best in the market

A. A. BARKER,
Dealer in Groceries' Grain, Farming
Utensils, etc.

162 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

Just received a nice line of
SPRING SUITS for

MEN,

YOUTHS,

—AND—

BOYS.

A FULL LINE

SPRING
HATS

JUST RECEIVED.

J. E. Seabury,

218 & 220 Thames-st.

CLOTHING!!

I would call attention to my stock of

OVERCOATS,

—AND—

S U I T S .

which is the largest and best I have ever had. Also a large stock of

NECKWEAR

Just received.

JAMES P. TAYLOR'S,

109 THAMES STREET.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woollens

Competing the best, wool and styles, to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 13 per cent. less than our regular price. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the quality of our goods to be the best and to give general

MCLENNAN BROTHERS,

184 Thames Street,

MERCURY BUILDING.

NEW

Extra Inducement

TO PUT

KIN CHUN

TEA

Before the People

WE SHALL

GIVE AWAY

THE HANDSOMEST

Pony Team

In the Country.

HENRY D. SPOONER,

Value \$1,000.00.

John B. DeBlois & Son.

200 THAMES STREET.

also rise and fall. In other places we would see men walking up long timber banks or levers until one end was brought to the ground, when they would step off and let the other end, which was weighted with rice or other grain to grind or smash it. Another man would stir the grain around each time the beater was lifted. In other places they would have two flat stones, a large peg in the lower middle, extending through a hole in the middle of the upper, and projecting about nine inches. There is another peg near the edge of the upper stone, by which two men move it when grinding the grain. They turn grindstones on the same principle as that used in churning, one or two men working the stone. When one man turns, he takes one end of the rope in either hand, and operates it like an American boy's whirly. The man grinding a tool has to accommodate it to a stone moving first one way and then the other. Very few natives sit as we do, but usually on their feet, their legs and thighs touching the whole length. Everything is sold by weight. Marigolds, the holy flowers of India, are used to decorate hotel tables, to place along the sides and in the ring of vessels, and in long strings, like beads, are set floating on the Ganges and other sacred streams.

We left Delhi on Saturday, Jan. 10, at 11 A. M. for Jeypore, which we supposed to be a city of great interest to travelers, as we were unable to find any guide book describing the place. We pass many mosques and temples, notice that the land is irrigated generally, observe frequent trains of camels, and are puzzled to know what the forage can be which here and there tempts herds of 100 or 200 cattle to browse so eagerly on what looks like barren sandy soil. Groups of 50 to 100 goats are often seen, some of large size. One old Billy walked on his hind legs from tree to tree and gnawed the foliage. Arriving at 10:30 P. M., we took supper, to call it by a name, it hardly deserved, at the Metropolitan, a Hindoo hotel, and slept on beds 50 per cent less desirable than those at our Central Hotel in 1870.

Jeypore, with a population of 143,000, is the capital of the dominions of Mahomed Madoroz, whose state has an area of about 15,000 and a population of 2,600,000, and is independent of Great Britain. It is a centre of manufacture, especially of jewelry, colored printed cloths and muslins. They do British enamel work here, and the cutting and setting of native stones is a large industry. The streets are very wide, 120 feet in several instances; the houses are well built, and the whole place is lighted by gas. There are no ruins here, as Jeypore was founded in 1728, before which this the capital was Ambir, five miles distant. There is an air of thrift and prosperity everywhere, and we saw neither paupers nor mad hovels. Whatever may be the case elsewhere in independent portions of India, certain it is that here we found the people in much better circumstances, more industrious, and apparently happier than in any place we saw that was under British rule. The enclosing wall is 9 feet thick and 20 feet high. The old palace, with its gardens and pleasure grounds, is half a mile long and covers one-seventh of the city. From its Chandra Matal, 7 stories high, a fine view is obtain of the whole section. The Deoulai-Khas, built entirely of white marble, is beautiful for its grand simplicity, and is one of the dust halls of audience we have seen. Close by are the apartments of the Maharajah and his seven wives, and the zenana of the 300 royal concubines. To the east stands the famous observatory built by Jay Sing, the open courtyard being full of curious instruments designed by the royal astronomer, who made with them many wonderfully accurate observations and calculations. Their use is now unknown, but many dials, gnomons and quadrants still interest astronomers. The royal stables are built around three sides of a square of ten acres or more. Here are 300 horses of rare pedigree, with 800 grooms and 100 attendants and superintendents. The public garden is one of the very finest in India, superior far to that of Calcutta, while in its magnificence and aviary I saw the finest collection of birds and beasts I ever witnessed. The museum is of the first rank.

Our hotel is outside the walls, near the residence, or present abode of the ruler. On our way in and out we passed a fakir lying in the dust with his face, hands and part of his body covered in white ashes, with hair to which a comb had enjoyed no recent access. By his side was a little fire and a water pot. On Monday morning we found him still there. We rode in carriage to Chandrabagh, where camels were in waiting. As we alighted from our carriages, the camels kneeled at a sign from their drivers, and were mounted by the aid of short ladders. Four can ride on one of these animals, sitting two on a side, back to back, with stirrups for the feet, the vehicle remaining one of the vehicles and the Irish jaunting cars. Mrs. Ball and I were the only passengers on our "ship of the desert" on the trip to the Ambi Castle, and right glad were we that the distance was only two miles, as the pitching and tossing was more disagreeable than that of a chop sea off Point Judith. At Ambi we were escorted to a room containing a seated statue of the heathen god worshipped there. There were two boys taking turns at beating a drum shaped like a half a conch, five men in red flashing brass symbols, and one playing a kind of pipe. The music was for our entertainment, we were told, but we were not extravagant in our manifestations of delight. In this room, until about 145 years ago, a man's head was cut off daily by order of some preceding rajah. To obtain a victim the officers would run down the first man they found astir in the morning, which custom tended to discourage early rising, and became so unpopular for other reasons that some of the most worthy citizens began to emigrate. At last a numerously-signed petition was presented to the rajah, asking him to substitute goats for men in making the daily sacrifice. He simply turned his face aside realizing that even a rajah is a man and so likely to take his place in the line of victim if the custom should prevail no longer, granted the request. The people, however, still point with pride to the picture of the ruler with face turned away as an example of a ruler who revered existing laws. On our return we passed the royal stables again, and the 200 rooms, each about 40 years old, were all on hand, and fine looking men they were. The stalls are 12 feet wide. Ropes around the high legs of each horse, below the hock, extend rearward 20 feet, and are kept too taut for kicking, and similar ropes around the fore legs extend sideways to the sides of the stalls. Over each horse's head is a small buck where his groom sleeps. Both going and returning we met the Mahabharat with 20 attendants, and he touched his hat with most courtly politeness.

The fair had not moved during our absence, at all appearances. I suggested to Mr. Paine, "Kukui Bua," and he said the carriage drives near him. A boy some ten years old was standing near a well on the opposite side of the road, and called the fair's attention to the latter sprang up, as we rushed toward the boy, with a four-foot stick drawn, and the handle of an upright dasher, and the rope which, by a peculiar arrangement, would cause the dasher to revolve and

above his head, threatening to cut him down. The youth cried and begged for mercy, when the zaptot returned to his old quarters near the fire, and scraped up a handful of white ashes which he rubbed upon his face, breast and arms. By waiting his motion Mr. Paine got three good lectures. He then offered money, which was refused, the man motioning for it to be thrown into the fire; but it was dropped into his "Lota" or water jar instead. During this trip I kept an account of the number of people not carrying beads, each holding 16 beads, of the excreta of cows, and the number was about 300.

At 11 P. M., January 18, we left for Bombay, our party having an entire compartment car, Mrs. Ball and I being favored with two lower berths, which we exchanged the next night for even better accommodations on the standard gauge road. Much of the country is simply a repetition of what we have seen elsewhere in India, although some large tracts are very similar to the Mojave Desert in California, with the hills on either side growing larger as we proceed. I do not care to ride again on a road with rails about 24 feet apart, and cars which overhang so much on either side rocking so that a sleep is almost impossible. For 200 miles the road was fenced with wire drawn through five rows of holes divided into five stone posts set eight feet apart. It was the best job of the kind I ever saw on so large a scale, but labor is cheap here, and it is well to do work thoroughly. At 7:15 A. M., January 20, we arrived at Bombay, and took breakfast at Watson's Esplanade Hotel, some 15 minutes' drive. Here we see the first elevator since leaving San Francisco, and that sticks with four people of my weight.

Bombay, a city of 600,000 people, is situated on one of 11 islands with very narrow straits separating them from each other and from the continent. Bombay Island is 1½ miles long and between 3 and 4 wide at its broadest place, and contains about 22 square miles of dry land. Most of the people live in an area of 4 square miles, which fact shows the wonderful density of population. Winter in India are the same as ours, but are as warm as our spring and fall. The southwest monsoon blows throughout the summer, bringing some 70 inches of rainfall. The harbor is crowded with vessels from all countries. On one short sail we passed 20 steamers, 10 bearing aloft the cross of St. George, and one the flag of Turkey; also many sailing vessels of various nationalities. But not one floated the stars and stripes. There is a large fleet of fishing boats and of craft plying along the coast. Twenty-eight steamers lay at anchor, of which 10 were British frigates and 2 monitors for harbor defence. The Suez Canal has made Bombay pre-eminently theemporium of India, with possibilities of development superior, perhaps, to any other Asiatic city. In 1878, Lowell Nauharup, a Parisian foreman of a shipyard at Surat, was asked to come to Bombay and establish his industry there. The honest Parisian would not accept the tempting offer without his master's consent; which being obtained, he began the work of building some of the finest docks in the world, and from that day their superintendence has remained wholly with his direct descendants. "The history of the Bombay dockyard is that of the rise of a remarkable, honest and hard-working family." His countrymen, of whom there are 100,000 here, are most trustworthy men, many of them being merchants. Britain employs them to handle the product of some 750,000 acres of red poppies, whose opiate heads nod in the monsoons for miles, a beautiful sight, but one that suggests strange thoughts.

After breakfast we were taken in Cook's steam launch to Elephanta Island, six miles distant, so called on account of an old rock cut into the shape of an elephant. The head dropped off 78 years ago, however, and the body was carried to Bombay. There were several caves here which were formerly used as hermitages by Buddhist anchorites. The view is splendid from some of the hills. Not soon will we forget the hills of fire and the beds of India's hotels, although the matter may become less prominent in our minds after eating a few good square meals of palatable food, and a few nights of sleep upon excisal, hair, or feathers. Indian waiters know enough English to say "all right," but for all that is all they can say. I asked my Bombay landlord where his thermometer was hanging. "No got; don't want; such warm all the same," was the reply. I felt, as we left the shore, as if it would be a relief to sing "Good-bye to pain and care, I take my leave to-day."

At 3:15 P. M., we leave our pilot, and are well out there on the Arabian Sea, bound for Aden, 1834 miles from Bombay. Our vessel is 390 tons, and is man-aged by 117 men in all. The morning after we started we were piped on deck for inspection by the captain and the ship's doctor. The sailors were all shipped at Bombay, and were natives of the Lascadive Islands, blacker than our Black Island "Mingo," and being large men in perfect health, they made a fine appearance in white pants, blue jackets and red turbans. In the absence of a clergyman of that faith, the captain conducted the service of the Episcopalian church, and so well that we wondered if he had not mistaken his calling. In the evening Gen. Booth read the 10th chapter of Luke and spoke on the verse wherein Jesus called Zachariah to come down. Next morning we passed a one-masted craft of about 50 tons, with square sail and topsail, with about 20 people on deck. The chief mate thought she was a slave carrying coals from the Indian Ocean ports to the country north of Bombay.

Next morning the boatswain piped the crew on deck, and then the bells rang, which brought up all the passengers to see what was the matter. The deck hands were scampering to the tea boats, which they examined, emptied and refilled the water casks, stepped the masts, hoisted the sails, and then spent several hours cleaning them and making sure they were in perfect order in case of an emergency. The sea was calm and the wind very light, and it was a pretty sight from the bridge to see these manœuvres in boats hanging at the davits of a steamer under full headway. We learned that this was done on the Pekin every Tuesday, or, if stormy, the next fair day. Every night before dark a lighted lantern is lashed under the main thwart of the midship boat on each side to be ready for any accident.

The Pekin is kept as clean as any vessel ever sailed on. At daylight I hear the men bostomping the deck over my head, and so thoroughly do they do that I wonder how long it will be before a dark night. The bill of fare is very good, and some of the dishes are of a very high order of excellence. The only drawback here is the excess of precision in serving, as if one happens to want nothing but pudding, he must wait until the entire table gets around to pudding. If any one is a little slow on any course, the others must all wait until he is ready for a change. It reminded me of one election when I attended, a very rich Parsee named Tala was converted and agreed to give 10,000 rupees if Mr. Booth would start his social scheme in India.

A wealthy Brahmin who was present that evening, sent his servant the next morning asking for an interview with the Salvation leader. He went, prayed with the Brahmin and his family, and all were converted. Mr. Booth gave a history of his movement from the time he first left England to better the condition of mankind, and bring them to Christ. He told of the growth of the church in England, Australia, New Zealand, India, and many states in different parts, and spoke very hopefully of the future.

In the afternoon we visited a pottery whose proprietor has no word of praise for the McKinley bill, which, he says, has proved a positive damage to his business. The Victoria Garden, the museum, and the market are deserving of space I can not give, but oh! what a motley crowd of beggars followed us from place to place. Bright, intelligent children, almost naked, would hold out their hands and point at their stomachs. I handed one little girl a coin, and off she went, and a few minutes later she appeared eating a cracker and pointing out to two other girls. Guessing what was in their minds, I went and bought each a piece of mousay, which produced many crackers, so it would seem as if there is some truth in their tales of hunger. If one stops in the market, beggar children will stoop down behind him and press and rub his ankles gently. At first some of us were at a loss to know what was doing this, and we looked for purling cats or possibly something more dangerous. The maimed and deformed are in

and then returned to serve the soup at the tables.

We are having perfect weather, and witness a repetition of scenes on board such as I have described before. Among the passengers are Mr. Charles Fowler and family, of the firm of Fowler Bros., jewellers of Providence, although this member of the firm has resided in New York for several years. They left Vancouver last June, have been constantly on the move since, and then will sail for Australia. Flying fish and porpoises are very plenty, as also a kind of duck about the size of a snipe.

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The Edward C. Almy Company,

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OPENING DAY,

Wednesday, March 30.

Everybody Invited to Enjoy the Day Looking at New Styles.

Men's Department.

Ladies' Department.

Boys' Department.

The first floor of this establishment is devoted exclusively to Men's and Youth's Ready Made Goods. It is under the management of Mr. F. B. Almy who is ably assisted by Mr. Walter B. Crowell and a sufficient number of gentlemanly salesmen. Special attention has been given this department this season, as the large and varied stock will attest. We propose that no house will show a finer line of Suits, Overcoats and Trousers than are exhibited here, while OUR PRICES will be the LOWEST to be found in the city for same grade of goods. The Edward C. Almy Company propose to make this house, in each department, the centre of attraction for not only the city of Providence, but the entire surrounding country.

We ask you to give us a call on Wednesday and allow us to demonstrate the above assertion. You will say the picture is not painted in the glowing colors that the goods we exhibit deserve.

While we have named the different departments and their heads, we assure you that Mr. Edward C. Almy, who supervises all, will be the most happy to greet you on this "Opening Day" of positive success (by your co-operation) as the winter of disappointment has passed and the sunshine of spring has dawned.

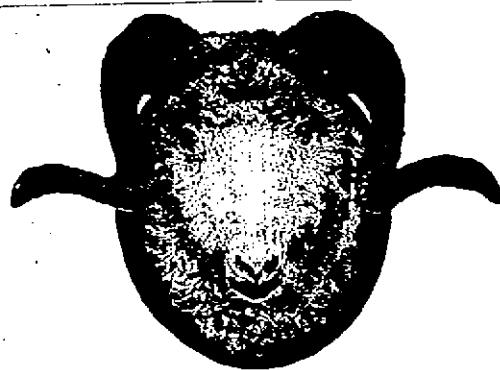
"It is our business to give good values."

"It is your business to get good values."

Again inviting you to call on Wednesday morning, we remain yours truly,

THE EDWARD C. ALMY COMPANY.

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PURE PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

The best of all natural manures. It is cheap, clean and lasting. One part manure to six parts soil, for potting purposes, put up in packets for 10¢, in 100 lb. bags, and by the ton. This fertilizer is coming to fill the long felt want by all.

Mitchell's Celebrated Complete Manures,

Manufactured especially for Geo. A. Weaver. See the State Board of Agriculture Sixth Annual Report. Valuation found \$37.81, the highest valuation found in 1891. Nitrogen, guaranteed 3.70, found 4.20; Phosphoric Oxide, soluble in water, guaranteed 8.00, found 5.00; Potassium Oxide, guaranteed 0.00, found 10.80, from samples taken from Geo. A. Weaver's stock.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

An elegant variety of the latest and choicest kinds of Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Vines, Plants and Bushes. Orders taken for prompt delivery for any variety not in stock, no matter how small an order, it will have prompt and accurate attention. Field Seeds at prices lower than ever before known in this market. Special mixture for the pasture, Central Park lawn mixture, Seed Oats, Barley, Rye, Hungarian Millet, etc. Garden Seeds (none better) grown to order, one of the largest assortments offered in New England. Don't forget the value of a nice home garden, it is economical, convenient, enjoyable and profitable.

Garden, Lawn, Field Tools of Every Description. Harnesses.

50 sets just arrived, including Light Driving, Express and Farm Harnesses. These grooms are made to order and are the best trade in the city. Don't fail to see them.

Wheels, Bicycles, all the best makes, sold on easy terms. Fourth Car of Potatoes just opened, shipped direct from Aroostook County, at

GEO. A. WEAVER'S, 19 & 23 Broadway.

WE MUST HAVE MONEY!

Warm Weather the Cause of All the Trouble!

Horse, Blankets, Robes, Gents' Underclothing, Socks,

Gloves and Mittens at Cost, for Two Weeks.

CARPENTER'S, 201 Thames Street.

Men's Department.

Ladies' Department.

Boys' Department.

As women are the buyers of everything for the boys and young men, it was a happy thought to place this department on the same floor with the ladies' garments. Stepping from the elevator you turn to the left where you will be greeted by Mr. John W. Diefendorf, manager, and his able assistant, Mr. Frank L. Rogers, and others who are here to see that none are overlooked.

These gentlemen have made Boys' Garments their study for years, and will aid you by suggesting the right garment to be worn by "that boy," who is putting on his first suit. The "Nassau" and "Zouave Suit" will lead this season. Ages 3 to 6. Great variety of patterns. The double and single breasted Jacket and Pant Suit for boys from 7 to 15. Light colors, rough Shewits will predominate. The same is true in the 3-piece Vest Suit, Knee Pants, sizes 10 to 16. Then the Long Pant Suit from 14 to 18. In fact this department was never stocked as at present. Mr. Smith of the corporation will see that we are not wanting in any of the leading styles found on the counters of Best & Co. and at as low prices.

While we have named the different departments and their heads, we assure you that Mr. Edward C. Almy, who supervises all, will be the most happy to greet you on this "Opening Day" of positive success (by your co-operation) as the winter of disappointment has passed and the sunshine of spring has dawned.

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LITTLE COMPTON.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Town Council, and Court of Probate, held at the Town Hall, a full board present.

The business transactions were Edward W. Pearce appointed special constable for one year, to attend all public meetings at the Town Hall, and to maintain good order. Abraham Manchester elected Republican supervisor, Alvin H. Almy Democratic supervisor, and Edward W. Pearce, special constable at election for April 6th voted to meet as a board of canvassers April 4th at 7:30 P. M. Voted to accept George F. Birney's account for use of horses \$8. Bills were sent in and allowed were as follows—

School District Tax No. 10 \$30.50. George F. Howard Surveyor \$20.35. The inventory estate of Andrew S. Taylor, deceased, allowed.

Will of Constance E. Burroughs proved. Executor Abraham Manchester.

Will of Charles F. Briggs proved. Executor, Charles E. Briggs.

Notice ordered in the usual account of Abraham Manchester in the estate of William Tripp.

Mrs. Sarah Borden has returned from her visit to relatives at Norwell.

The friends of Mrs. Nathaniel Church, numbering fifty or more, called upon her Friday evening to tender birthday congratulations. The time was pleasantly passed with music, games, conversation and refreshments.

School in district No. 8 closed Friday for three weeks vacation.

Mrs. Hannah Grinnell is visiting relatives in Boston.

For Rent

Two elegant rooms on the second floor of the MERCURY BUILDING, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at

THE MERCURY OFFICE.

FRUIT TREES
for Spring Planting.

APPLES, PEARS,
ORANGES, QUINCES, etc.

— ALSO —

ORNAMENTAL TREES
and Shrubs

of every kind, including all the new varieties.

The NEW FRENCH CANNAS, a specialty.

Send for Catalogue. Address

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